CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-2d, Memphis cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-8c. New York cotton, 11 1-2c New York gold, 100 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. S16. OFFICE, WARRINGTON, July 20, 1 a.m. For the Tennessee and Ohio calleys, clear

or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, July 19, 1878, 10:30 p.m. Bar. Ther. Dir. | Force. er. W. M. M'ELBOY, Sergeant.

THE cabinet spent an hour discussing matters of no very great importance yesterday.

THE Republicans of the eleventh Ohio dis- as ever, and since nine o'clock this morning

THE Democracy of the second district of

appointed in his stend General Badger. EXTENSIVE preparations have been made

for the encampment of the Grand Army of

THE National women's suffrage convention, in session at Rochester, New York, yesterday elected Mrs. E. C. Stanton president, and Mrs. Jane Graham Jones, of Chicago, corretime; it was Ellen M'Cabe, a laundress, who sponding secretary.

tablished between Alexandria and Cyprus.

BUTLER P. ANDERSON

Does not want to be Considered an Indorser or Supporter of Burch's Plan for the Establishment of a State Bank.

judgment your scheme for the re-establishment of the State bank as a means of liquidating our State debt is not wise nor politic at this time. The question of the adjustment or by any side issue. The question should be paramount to all others, since the debt increases so rapidly and the last two legislatures tinkered at the adjustment so ineffectually. Repudiation or compromise should be the issue pure and simple. The people of our State have fixed opinions on this subject. Let them express these convictions at the ballot-box and abide the result. Your scheme would simply postpone the evil day. You could scarcely hope to get your State bank into practical operation before 1882. From two to three millions would then be added to the debt. The action you seek and confidently expect from congress may not be had Then, when you have succeeded in altering our constitution and securing a charter from the legislature for the bank, the officers of the United States will stand by with power to throttle your matitution in its infancy. Do you doubt for a moment that these officers, with the present supreme court to sustain them, will hesitate a moment to collect the ten-cent tax and this destroy your bank? Or

"'OT AS 'ELL."

st. Louis a Seemingly Doomed City-The Thermometer Still Registering the Heat Above the Nineties, and no Relief from Wind or Rain Probable.

Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Deaths from Sunstroke-The People of New York Running to the Seaside - Cincinnati, Chicago and other

Cities Alarmed.

At St. Louis. Sr. Louis, July 19.—The high hopes in-dulged in last night, by a pretty rapid sink-ing of the mercury, that the heated term was bout to break up, were blasted this morning when the sun rose almost as blisteringly hot

trict have nominated W. W. M'Knight for bas shown but about one half degree lower temperature than yesterday. Previous t that time the difference was about twentysiderable breeze, however, but it is now Vermont yesterday nominated A. M. Dickey for congress.

Cloudy, and the atmosphere is closer and more sultry. The main difference is rather in the lesser amount of reflected heat, caused by the clouds Haves has removed Postmaster Parker, at somewhat obscuring the sun at times that New Orleans, Butler's brother-in-law, and materially lowered the temperature. A stanlard spirit thermometer on the shady side of two and a half degrees. At the dispensary the Republic at Getty-burg, which begins to-day.

Two and a nan degrees were treated up to eleven o'clock, all of them genuine sun-bundred and seventy-five dollars and a posistrokes. None were severe, however, and all of them yielded pretty readily to treatment. The late cases not previously reported are—

witness to go with Weber; my impression is witness to go with Weber; my impression is and a possible to a seventy-five dollars per month if I would testify as he wished; Dula also asked witness to go with Weber; my impression is EMIGRATION from Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale, and it is probable that a direct service of steamers will be es-

Seventeen cases of sunstroke were treated

considered severe enough to be sent to the

convulsions, and was regarded as dangerously

affected. Emma M'Cabe, a gray-haired

been taken to the dispensary since eleven was overcome while at work, but yielded readily to treatment. The thermometer

But they and their organs think it very fun- time on. ny to call all Democrats "Bourbons" except those who bolt the ticket or sing the praises at the dispensary to-day, eight of which were of Hayes, John Sherman and Eliza Pinkston The leaders of the mixed ticket are doing everything they can to work up sympathy. was one of these, and died shortly after be-Misrepresentation and hypocrisy have been ing removed. George Haddon, of Clayton, strong weapons for the Republicans, and they are teaching their proteges (the Nationals)

Michigan, who was picked up in the Clive street hotel, was another, a critical case. Pat Godtrey, a farmer, had several case.

Dayton, Ohio, was overcome on the street, but was restored. Charles A. Humboldt, Covington, Kentucky, who was treated and restored two days ago, got on another spree, and this time was sent to the hospital. Father Brinkmon, of Monk's church, south-EDITORS APPEAL.—A letter very similar in tone and sentiment to the following was sent by the undersigned to Colonel Burch skillful medical attendance. Mrs. Sarah E. sent by the undersigned to Colonel Burch about the second or third of July. It has been lost or mislaid. So many persons have told me they took it for granted that my views were the same as those expressed by Colonel Burch that fairness seems to require colonel Burch that fairness seems to require from the effects of heat. Eighty-eight cases the publication of the letter. It must now be written altogether from memory. I do this, and would be glad if you will give it a place in your columns. Yours truly.

B. P. ANDERSON.

How the elected heave been sent to the city hospital since the commencement of the heated term, only twelve of which proved fatal. A slight shower fell here about four o'clock this evening and another about Dear Colonel—No one will probably expect an answer to your very interesting letter, of the twenty-fifth ultimo, addressed to me. I will, however, venture an answer by way of further inquiry and suggestion, and to let my own position be plainly understood. In my judgment your scheme, for the re-establish. total number of deaths in the city from the twelfth to the eighteenth of July last year

people in the coming canvass unembarrassed by any side issue. The question should be perhaps, be attributed to excessive heat.

At New York.

you think the supposed letter to be genuine, nor where you think it is. If you get any light on the subject please inform me." NEW YORK, July 19 .- At noon to-day the thermometer in the shade marked ninety degrees. The people seem disposed to aban-don business where possible, and crowd the steamboats and trains that run to the sea-

At two o'clock the thermometer marked

inety-six degrees with an upward tendency. city and Brooklyn. While the mercury has not been quite so high to day as yesterday, the heat has been more disastrous in its effects, forty cases of sunstroke having been reported up to three o'clock this afternoon—three fatal and others Hahn's request. Marks went after Shellalying in a critical state. The extreme heat has seriously interfered with trade here, and many business men are leaving the city for the various watering-places. Those who cannot leave for an extended vacation take adconnection whatever with the Sherman-Anvantage of the hotel and bathing facilities of the Long Island coast, and the visitors to these resorts number many thousands daily. In ans

three fatal cases of sunstroke, and several persons were in a dangerous condition.

At Baltimore. BALTIMORE, January 19 .- Business to-day generally suspended on account of the heat. Thirty-two cases of substroke are reported, with only one fatal case. About five o'clock in the afternoon a thunderstorm passed over the city, and thermometer fell from ninetyfive and one half to seventy-nine degrees. At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 19 -The heat to-day was less intense, the thermometer reaching ninety-two degrees and a breeze tempering the atmosphere. Several case of slight pros-tration and one death, that of Michael King, a shoemaker, from sunstroke are reported.

THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS

Still Being Investigated by the Sub-Committee of the Potter Committee-Five Additional Witnesses Examined-But Little More Obtained than a

Confirmation of What has Already Been Given in Evidence-Judge Marks's Evidence-Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Weber's Statements-The Washington Trip

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 .- The Potter sub committee was in session to-day.

T. M. J. Clark, Colored. Fourth street, marked at eight o'clock eighty-five and a half degrees, at nine o'clock ninety eighty-seven and a half, at ten o'clock ninety interviews with E. L. Weber recently; Weband a half, and at eleven o'clock ninety- er wanted me to recant the testimony given before the house committee; the testimony The late cases not previously reported are—Bridget Durkin, Mary Conroy, Mary O'Neal, Susan Moon, Adolph Nieman and Louise Scherer. The total number of Scherer. prostrations of which any knowledge could be obtained will not exceed fifty-five, the larger proportion of which were slight.

But one additional case of sunstroke has 1875, and was afraid to return; a report had been circulated that he and other prominent Republicans had organized negroes for the purpose of murdering the whites; I am cer-tain that there never was any such organization in the parish, and the report was started Poor, persecuted Republicans! They say the Democrats are applying "vile epithets" to them when they are spoken of as "Radicals."

The thermometer marked ninety-four at noon—one degree less than yesterday—and ninety five and a half at one o'clock. The indications are that the indication are indications are that the indication are indicated and indication are indicated and indicated are indicated are indicated are indicated and indicated are indicated are indica John Gair; said that the colored people never never thought of such a thing; has heard there will be a gradual decrease from this that colored people were recently whipped in East Feliciana, but refused to give names,

George A. Swasey, Colored. formerly resided in West Feliciana parish, and was now employed in the customhouse: I had interviews with Weber a few days ago and before he went to Washington; he wanted me to take back what I had testified to before the senate committee; I refused to do it; witness refused to report private con-versations between himself and Weber; his testimony before the senate committee was from information received from others; witness was afraid to go back to the parish; the soup-house graduate, and a hard drinker, will probably die. Mary Ann Connelly, another hard case, in a critical condition. Liwis Williams, from feeling against him is solely on account of politics. Swasey denied that there had been any organization of negroes for violence against the whites, and said that the whites had started the report to subserve their own ends, and to afford themselves a pretext for committing violence.

Milton Jones, Colored, the member of the legislature from Point Coupee, parish lives opposite Bayou Sara; in the fall of 1876 E. L. Weber, Swasey, Armwould not let him go from Bayon Sara; I took Weber to Waterloo that night; An-drew Duncan and others from Feliciana took refuge in my house. E. L. Weber, Recalled.

Produced a number of letters called for by Governor Cox, but did not produce copies of cently and told their stories. Mrs. Jenks said she had the letter about which I wrote was one hundred and twenty two, and for safely deposited New Orleans. She has writthis time. The question of the adjustment or the corresponding week just closed, three ten me a letter, but says nothing of the supsettlement of the State debt should go to the hundred and seventy-six. The difference of posed letter. You do not inform me why posed letter. You do not inform me why

> PRIDAY'S SESSION. NEW ORLEANS, July 19 .- The Petter sub-

ommittee examined recently appointed collector of internal revenue here, who testified relative to the Sherninety-six degrees with an upward tendency. man-Anderson interview, confirming substantially the account of the affair heretofore published. Anderson came to Washington on passes furnished by Marks at Anderson's rebarger at Sherman's request, while Hahn connection whatever with the Sherman-An-derson interview. Marks was a Republican

Many was been designed as the state of the special part of the spe

CASEY YOUNG.

was greatly retarded, and out door work was Our Member of Congress Addresses Very Large Assemblage of his Constituents on the Bluff, and Gives an Account of his Stewardship.

> He Makes a Striking Contrast Between the Republican and Democratic Parties, and Proves that the Former is Responsible for All the Evils that

Afflict the Country, of which the So-Called Nationals Especially Complain-He Logically Proves that there is No Hope for the People Save Through the Democratic Party.

On the bluff last night some two thousand itizens, including a number of ladies, assembled to hear Hon. Casey Young speak on the subject of national and local politics. The speaker's stand was filled by leading Democratic citizens and members of the executive committee. Colonel Young was introduced by Mr. W. L. Clapp, chairman of the execu-

Colonel Young commenced by expressing his sense of the difficult task before him, owing to the peculiar political condition of the country at present, far different from what it had been at previous times when he addressed his fellow-critzens of Memphis on political topics. At that time there were but two parties - Democracy and Republicanism—and he found it an easy matter what to attack; but now he found the Democracy of Shelby county torn by division and angry dissensions and weakened by friends, many of these some of his best and truest personal and political friends in the past. He respected their convictions, but deplored the course they had taken. many of these some of his best and truest personal and political friends in the past. He respected their convictions, but deplored the course they had taken. His duty was plaind to stand by the Democratic party—and he adjured those friends who left the party now to return and light the common enemy, the Republican party, which had committed the greatest of crimes in the matter of the Presidency, and by fraud and deceit deprived the seople of the fruits of their brilliant victory. This Republican party is responsible for all the ills that followed, and which now exist throughout the country. There is no evil with which you are afflicted, no oppression which burdens you to-day, that does not owe its origin to the Republican party and that is not the offspring of Republican legislation. I do not pretend to charge that the entire Republican party is wholly wanting in patriotism, intelligence or honesty, for to do so would be to evince a spirit of intolerance and unfairness by which I have never permitted myself to be unimated; but I do charge that the system of legislation which that party has pursued for the past twelve years, and especially upon the difficult and vital problem of national finances, was the most unwise, the most ruinous and destructive that could have been devised; and I further charge that every objectional act of legislafinances, was the mest unwise, the most rulnous and destructive that could have been devised; and I further charge that every objectional act of legislation, which became a Federal law, and by which successive and continually inc easing burdens were heaped upon the people were prepared, presented and enacted by Re ublicans, while in nearly every instance the Democrats in congress opposed to them a solid resistance. Now let us examine the record and see if this be true. I would not be unjust or unfair to my political opponenss, and I am willing to admit that the conduct of a great civil war imposed new and unknown obligations, and compelled a resort to extraordinary agencies upon the part of those charged with the administration of the government, and that much financial disorder was the natural result; but the whole series of Republican legislation upon that subject after the war was utterly indefensible upon any ground of public politicy or wise statesmanship, and tended directly to enrich a small class and impoverths and distress the large masses of the people. When the war was over the government had outstanding liabilities (for the redemption of which its faith and resources were pledgedens of the amount of about three through the usual channels of trade and commercing the some fourteen hundred million of dollars, and which were being used by the people through the usual channels of trade and commercing the prosecution of their various callings and industries. The bonds were issued in different series and put upon the market for sale with the clear and explicit understanding that the Interest should be paid in gold and the principal be redeem at le in the

in the prosecution of their various callings and industries. The bonds were issued in different series and put upon the market for sale with the clear and explicit understanding that the interest should be paid in gold and the principal be redeemated in the legal-tender notes of the government. With this stipulation and agreement they were bought as offered for sale by eastern and northern capitalists at prices, taking gold as the standard, greatly below their face value. When these bonds were sold gold was at a premium ranging from one hundred and ten to two hundred and seventy, as compared with paper money, and the enormous profits realized by the purchasers laid the for ndation of that stupendous money power which has subjected all others to its commands, and which has continued to grow in strength and influence until now its arrogant hand grasps with a constantly tightening pressure the very vitals of the body politic, and its imperial domination threatens the very destruction of public prosperity. From 1862 to 1868 the government sald \$1.855.036.150 of six per cent bonds, for which it received in the aggregate only the sum of \$1.042.698.838 in gold value, so that the purchasers have realized in the principal a profit of over \$800.000.000, while they have already been paid interest in gold amounting to more than \$1.100.000. During this time there was also sold by the government \$195.139.550 of five per cent bonds, for which the sum of only \$122.957.410 in gold was paid, and upon them has been paid in gold interest \$28.115.724, which, added to the more than \$73.000.000 of discount, at which the total amount of profit realized by the few capitalists who had the good fortune to become holders of these bonds foots up the almost fabulous s un of more than \$1.200.000.000 and by the purchasers of these inter government securities, so that the total amount of profit realized by the few capitalists who had the good fortune to become holders of these bonds foots up the almost fabulous s un of more than \$1.200.000.000

circulating money values than all the rest put together. It is not surprising that a single class possessed of such immense money power should soon make itself felt in the public legislation of the country, or that that legislation should be in its own interest. And this our bondholders proceeded right speedily to do. Their first effort in that line was on the second of March, 1869, when they procured a Republican member to introduce, under the specious covering of "an act to strengthen the public credit," a measure declaring the principal of all government bonds to be payable in gold, though it had been before repeatedly and emphatically declared that only the interest should be so payable, and the principal discharged in legal-tender notes. Upon the passage of this bill ninety-six Republicans, voted for it, though it was openly denoun ed upon the floor of the house as a fraud and an outrage, and only twelve voted against it along with every Democrat in the house save one, who voted for it. By this piece of legislative strategy \$500,000.000 more was deposited in the vaults of the bond-brokers, and the same amount fliched, by legalized robbery, from the pockets of the people. The friends of the measure committed a slight error, in parliamentary nomenclature, in christening their bantling. It should have been styled an act for the benefit of the bondholders, to enable them to rob the people of \$500.000,000 under the form and sanction of law. Having purchased the bonds at a price so largely depreciated, and realized so handsomely upon the speculation, and having ment, principal and interest, in coin, it might reasonably have been surmised that the capitalists, already so generously favored by national legislation, would be content without demanding more. But this was not so; for, like the vampire, whose appetite grows more ravenous when it has once tasted its

wealth of the country and holds it locked in an embrace strong as a glant's. On the fourteenth day of July, 1870, Hon. Samuel J. Randah, the present Democratic speaker of the house, offere is propositive to the proposition of the proposition was and five Republicans voted aga nst, and only ten for it. The next day, Mr. Morgan, a Democrat from Ohio, offered a bill to authorize the issue of \$400.000,000 the greenbacks; but this also was defeated by the Republicans while supported by Denorated the proposition was submitted to them now? Are there any Nationals here of that way of thinking? I apprehend not. And yet they give as one rason or quitting the Democratic part were price record of the two parties while the Republicans had a controlling majority in both houses of congress. So soon as the forty fourth congress assembled, and the Democrats found themselves in a majority in the tower branch, they set about effecting the very reforms which the Nationals are demanding to-day, and they have never ceased their efforts for a single nour since. In a single session they reduced the expenses of the public review without in any way impairing its efficiency, \$30,000,000, and made so vigorous an onset upon the corrupt and unfaithful agents of the government who were outraging public deceases and the proposition of the forty-fourth congress. A Democrat offered a resolution declaring the outstanding bonds of the government parable in greenbacks, and providing for their gradual redemption in that currency, but the majority defeated it by the proposition of many Republican members, aid doy a few Democratic fund, and wileked practices. I have politised out to you the days of the colonies, and it was passed by the Democratic members, aid doy a few Democratic fund of the proper illustration of the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer of the proper illustration of the

I have shown you, was defeated by the Republicans. Now, I ask any honest National here, and I should not assume that any of you are otherwise than honest, what more could be expected or asked of the Democratic party? What more could it have done, subject as it has been to the controlling power of a Republican senate? The gold resolution of 1869, the silver act of 1873 and the resumption act of 1875 were a trio of legiciative monsters that silzed upon the interest of the people and the resources of the government with a srasp that was never released until it was broken by the sturdy blows of the Democratic party. All these measures were but so many links in the chain which has bound the people to the charlot wheels of the money despots and held them 1a bondage to capitalists and bondholders. But these links and chains have been broken by the Democratic party, and it requires but one more effort to become free. In March next the American senate, for the first time in twenty years, will be Democratic, unless prevented by defection of Democrats. When both branches of the government are in the hands of the Democracy it may then be held responsible for public legislation, but not until then. He appealed to his hearers not to weaken Democratic supremacy by now supporting any other party. The Democratic party has given Memphis \$400,000 for customhouse purposes, and an additional \$85,000 to build it out of Tennessee marble. It has given jou \$84,000 to protect jour landing from the encroachments of the river, and the work is now in progress. Your local tax grievances can rest be remedied by your Democratic legislature. Your nominces for county offices are worthy of public confidence in every respect. I appeal to the people to stand by the old party colors in the coming conflict—a party that has ever been true to the people, either native-born or exiles from foreign lands—a party whose rule is as wise and beneficent in the Now Lask any honest National here and I should

either native-born or exiles from foreign lands a party whose rule is as wise and beneficent in the

Colonel Young's speech, that gentleman was frequently and loudly applauded. It was regarded as one of the best efforts of his life, and it had a most happy effect upon those who were wavering as to the ticket.

COLONEL ROBERT W. HAYWOOD. Captain Clapp introduced Colonel Robert W. Haywood, of Haywood county. This gentleman made a short talk, owing to the lateness of the hour. He referred briefly to the political parties in the field in opposition to the Democratic party. He concluded his remarks by recommending to the people hon-est Mike Burns, of Nashville, as a candidate for the office of governor of Tennessee. He stated that Major Burns was one of the most honorable citizens of the State, and none stood higher in the estimation of the people among whom he resided. He was popular with both the high and low-tax men of the State, and would make an excellent governor. Commencing life as a mechanic, Major Burns had worked his way up in the world until now he is a prominent candidate for guber-

natorial honors.

When Colonel Haywood closed the crowds of people left the bluff and sought their homes. The meeting was a decided Demo-

FIVE HEAVY FAILURES

In One Day in New York, with Liabilities Aggregating Nearly a Million Dellars-A Good Day for the Bankrupt Courts.

New YORK, January 18.—A voluntary pe-ition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Wal-

THE TEXAS

Democracy in Convention Assembled After Nine Ballots Failing to Make a Nomination, Adjourn - Hubbard Only Thirty Votes ahead of Throckmorton.

The Platform that will be Adopted To-Day-The Potter Investigation Endorsed-Ali Bonds Ought to be Paid in Legal Tender Notes.

New Orleans, July 19.—A Galveston Veices special says that the Austin Democratic tate convention last night nominated candidates for governor. The first ballot taken was as follows: R. P. Hubbard, 679; J. Throckmorton, 56 (?); W. W. Lang, 240. The convention then adjourned.

SECOND BALLOT. For governor-Hubbard, 697; Throckorton, 556; Lang, 241. EIGHTH BALLOT.

Hubbard, 772; Throckmorton, 704; the others were scattering. The names of Judge De-rine, of San Antonio, and Representatives Mills and Reagan are suggested to break the lead lock, but nothing has been done that looks like a union of two-thirds of the conventien on any one man. The convention adjourned until nine o'clock o-night.

The convention met at nine o'clock. Ninth ballot-Hubbard, 776; Throckmorton, 696; cattering, 16. Tenth ba lot-Hubbard, 754; Throckmorton, 724; scattering, 261/2.

THE PLATFORM. The committee on resolutions will report to-morrow morning the platform. It recomme .ds the adherence to the two-thirds rule making nominations; declares that the State troops should be kept in the field for the protection of the frontier; makes as a basis of representation in future conventions one delegate for every one hundred votes cast; recommends an amendment to the State constitution exempting farm products from taxation; demands the taxation of United States bonds; pledges devotion of Texas Democrats to the union of the States, and declares that a faithful adherence to the following principles is necessary as essential to the preservation of the government, viz.:

Supremacy of the civil over the military Separation of church and State.

Equality of all citizens before the law. Absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority, and the main-tenance and perfection of a common school

That the investigation of frauds committed at the last Presidential election in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the electoral commission. Its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized, and a gross out-rage on the people of the United States, and, while the decisions as made by the forty-fourth congress of questions as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term should not, in our judgment, be disturbed, that decis-ion ought not to preclude an investigation and exposure by proper authority of all the accountability of all who were guilty connected with them. Six h-That the commercial and industries

stagnation which has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent widespread want and suffering, are due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign. The contraction of the currency and the demonetization of silver are denounced, and the action of congress in restoring the debt-paying power of the silver dollar is approved.

Seventh-We favor one currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the sol-dier, the producer and the bondholder. Eighth—We declare that all bonds and obligations of the national government ought to be paid in legal-tender notes of the United States except where it is otherwise pro-vided by the original law under which they were issued, and all that can be called in and paid now should be paid at once and the remainder as soon as it can be lawfully done, Eleventh—We declare that it is the duty of the legislature of this State to pass an act regulating the rates of freight and tariff on all the railroads in this State, in obedience to the provisions of the State constitution. The other resolutions are only of local in

FOREIGN NEWS.

France Suggests a Joint Protest Against Turkish Outrages in Thessaly-Investigation into the Russian Outrage on Her Majesty's Navy. Parkish Difficulties with Austria Con

cerning Bosnia and Herzegovina-Lord Hartington's Resolutions The Surrender of Turkish Strongholds-Other Foreign Items.

LONDON, July 19 .- The Marquis of Hartingt in gave notice in the house of commons that he would at an early day call attention to the papers relating to the eastern question and move a resolution in reference to

A Berlin dispatch says France has suggested a joint protest of the powers against Turkish outrages in Thessaly. THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH

Mr. W. H. Smith, first lord of the admiralty, replying to Lord Robert Montague, said that Admiral Hornby had telegraphed that the flag-captain of the British fleet in the Ægean sea had an interview, with General Todleben, who stated that he had heard nothing of the firing into the British man-ofwar boat, sent to demand the release of the English sailors detained by the Russians near the Gulf of Saros. General Todieben said that he extremely regretted the occurrence, and promised to send an officer specially to the Gulf of Saros to make inquiries concerning the affair. He said be was sure that the superior officers of the Russian army in that district were ignorant of the attack

TURKISH DIPPROULTIES WITH AUSTRIA CON-CERNING BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. VIENNA, July 18.—Caratheodori Pasha raises difficulties in his negotiations with the Austrian government relative to the occupation of Turkish provinces. He insists that the sultan's sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina be recognized, and that the duration and extent of the occupation should be previously settled. Neither the date of the departure of General Philippovich nor the evement of the army across the frontier have yet been fixed on account of the pending deliberations. It is understood, however, that the Porte has been informed that the postponement of Austrian occupation beyond

LORD HARTINGTON'S RESOLUTION. LONDON, July 19 .- The resolution which Lord Hartington gave notice in the house of commons to day that he should move will be as follows:

Resolved, That while the house has learned

with satisfaction that the troubles in the east have been terminated by the treaty of Berlin without forther recourse to arms, and re-joices in the extension of liberty and selfgovernment to some of the populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks, and that in regard to Asiatic Turkey, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessa-rily extended; that undefined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asi-Mr. S. T. Pierson, general ticket and passenger agent for the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road, and president of the National general ticket agents association, has resigned his position with the railroad company, to take effect July 31st.

bilities of this county fave seen discounts rily extended; that undefined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asiatic provinces have imposed many responsibilities on the state, while no sufficient means are given indicating their fulfillment, and that these resi onsibilities have been incurred

without the previous knowledge of parlia

Debate on the resolution will probably open on the twenty-ninth instant. THE FRENCH MINER'S STRIKE ENDED Paris, July 19 .- The situation at Anziz has improved in cons-quence of the concesions of the employers, and some of the me have resumed work.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF SHUMLA AND VARNA. LONDON, July 19.—A Constantinople dis-patch states that the Turkish commanders at Varna and Sumla are engaged in removing the troops and war material, and the sur render will take place shortly.

The Porte having expressed apprehension of a conflict between the Russians and the Lazis at Batoum, Prince Lebanoff has replied that the Russians are in a postion to guaran tee the maintenance of order. The British consul at Trebizonde telegraph that the Russians are marching toward Ba toum, and eight thousand Lazis, displiying the British flag, are concentrated to detend that

It is stated that the Porte, in consequence of the representations of the great powers, is willing to enter into negotiations with Greece, provided that the latter agrees to pay to the Porte annually any surplus over the present revenue of the territory she may acquire, or assume a portion of the Turkish debt

BOGARDUS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, July 19.—The pigeon-shooting match between Captain A. H. Bogardos, of the United States, and Mr. Wallace, of Eng. land, at Nottingham, took place yesterday. The terms were to shoot at one hundred birds for one hundred dollars a side and a silver cup. The match resulted in a draw, each man killing ninety-seven birds. Another match for two hundred dollars a side is fixed for next Wednesday.

AUSTRIA'S OCCUPATION OF TURKISH PROV LONDON, July 19 .- A Vienna special says that at the cabinet council on Friday the ministers of foreign affairs, finance and war reported on the arrangements of their respective departments for the occupation of the Turkish provinces. The military preparations have been completed in a most satisfactory

manner. The new organization is working smoothly. Four divisions are on the frontier ready to cross on re-ceipt of telegraphic orders. Mehemet Ali Pasha has arrived in Vienna. The Turkish plenipotentiaries are waiting for their final instructions which are expected to reach them on Saturday. Austria shows the greatest disposition to spare Turkey's suscep-

A son of Prince Kara Georgevich has fled to Hungary after an unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in Servia. A STUBBORN PASHA.

LONDON, July 19 .- A dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria has made a direct appeal to the Porte through Count Zichy, her ambassador. Caratheodori Pasha was told on Thursday that he would ultimately have submit to force. He, however, rema stubborn, being aware of the scruples of the Austrian emperor.

AUSTRIA DID NOT MENACE ITALY. LONDON, July 20 -A special from Rome says it is authoritatively decied that Austria has uttered any menace to Italy. The Italian government in communication with that of Austria, has deplored the radical agitation, pointed out that its significance has been exaggerated, and spontaneously offered assurances that it will not suffer the right of pubc meeting to be abused to the detriment of international relations. The Italian ambas-sador has returned to Vienna.

FARRELL - In this city, last evening, Marta, wife of Patrick Farrell, aged thirty-five years. The funeral will take place at nine o'clock this SATURDAY) morning, from the residence, No. 170

DWYER—On Friday, July 19, 1878, John, son of the late Bernard and Annie Dwyer, aged 7 years. Funeral will take place to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, at 8 o'clock, from his mother's residence corner of Auction and Second streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Royal Arcanum.

TRNNESSEE COUNCIL, No. 95, R. A.—Will meet at their hall this (SATURDAY) evening, July 20th, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance and initiation.

A. F. DAVIS, Regent.

JOHN W. CACKY, Secretary. BAYAID TAYLOR says: "I take great pleasure recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. S. Shortlidge."

recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. S. C. Shortlidge."

Hon. Fernando Wood, a patron of the Arademy, says: "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference."

O O PER QUARTER of 10 WEEKS, \$280 FOR OD 40 weeks, \$364 for 52 weeks; full charge for nicely furnished rooms, boarding, washing, gas, etc., etc., tuition, use of school-books and all necessary school expenses, at SHORTLIDGE'S, (Media Penna.), ACADEMY, for young Men and Boys NO EXTRA CHARGES. Ten teachers, all College Graduntes; One Harvard; Four Yale. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils. Both individual and class instruction. Recommended by Governor Routt, Judge Van Hoesen, Professor Blauvelt, U. S. Naval Academy; Richard J. Hinton, Rev. Drs. Hill and Peabody, Harvard, etc., etc. Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A.M.), Media, Penna. Media is 12 miles from Philadelphia; has seven churches and a Temperance Charter.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

nishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair-dress-ing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent nedical men, and officially indorsed by the State

Assayer of Massachusetts. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA NEW ORLEANS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY: G. BICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery. M. BEMISS, M.D., Professor of Theory and Prac-tice of Medicine. S. E. CHALLE, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. JOSEPH JONES, M.D., Professor of Chemistry. S. LOGAN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy. E. S. LEWIS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc. J. B. ELLIOTT, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica

A. B. MILES, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The next annual term in this Department (now in its forty-nith year) will begin October 21. 1878, and end March S. 1879. The first three weeks will be devoted exclusively to Clinical Medicine, and Surgery and Practical Pathological Anatomy in the Charity Hospital, and Practical Chemistry and Dissections at the College.

The Charity Hospital has 400 beds and an annual admission of more than ax thousand patients, and offers unrivaled facilities for practical teaching. The students accompany the professors in their daily visits through the wards, and thus have the opportunity of studying diseases and accidents at the bed-side of the patients. It is to this peculiar feature of the school that the Faculty call especial attention.

Fees—In view of the lacts above stated and the

the school that the Faculty call especial attention.

Fees—In view of the lacts above stated and the unusual amount of care and labor involved in the effort to render the course as complete as possible, the same fees are demanded as charged by the Schools of New York and Philadelphia, namely:
Matriculation, \$5; Lectures, \$140; Practical Anatomy, \$10; Graduation, \$30. Payments required in advance.

For circulars, giving full details, address T. G RICHARDSON, M.D., Dean

Furniture and Mattresses ower than ever before sold in the city. Orders from country dealers especially solicited.

WM. K. THIXTON (IRVING BLOCK),
No. 256 Second street.

Notice to Delinquents!

Back Taxes, already in my hands for collection, the Delinquent Lists for 1874 and 1875 have been turned over to me. This is to notify all parties that after the first day of August, 1878, writs of posess sion will be issued against all delinquents, unless the taxes are settled before that date.

C. WEATHERFORD,

Agent and Back Tax-Collector.

SANFORD'S

THE QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, CHGICE AROMATICS, AND FRENCH BRANDY.

A cinally effective as to utterly surpass all previous preparations, Essences or Extracts of Gluger, Composition, Herb Teas, Pain Relievers, and the hindred and one disgosting and nanscating possets with which we have been wont to dose ourselves. Its instantaneous effect in PREPARATION so elegantly flavored and medi-

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains, Chronic Diarrhea, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoa in Teething and all Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Singgish Digestion, Want of Tone and Activity in the Stomach and Bowels, Oppression after Eating, Rising of Food and similar Ailments, Chills and Fevers, Colds and Chills, Feverish Symptoms, Malarial Fevers, Pains in the Bones and Joints. Symptoms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, Cold Extremities, Suspended Circulation and Depressed condition of the Vital Forces, render it the Standard Household Medicine throughout the length and breadth of the land. On sea, on land, for the traveller, for the young, the aged, under all circumstances and conditions, both as a medicine and as a gentle stimulant or beverage, it is the most grateful and effective preparation ever compounded in the history of medicine.

Beware of diluted and worthless imitations recommended by dealers for purposes of gain. Ask for and insist upon having Sanfoun's Jamaica Ginoes. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Gr nd Dealers in Medicine throughout the United Stati nd Canadas Price, 30 cants per bottle. WEEKS OFFER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggist

Pasha has arrived in Vienna. The FOR THE MILLION. AN ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR 25 CENTS.

> COLLINS' VOLTAIG PLASTER Cures Pains and Aches.

It equalizes the Circulatio t equalizes the Circulation, t subduce inflammatory Action, it cares Ruptures and Strains, t conces Pair and Soreness, t cures Kidney Complaint, tstrengthens the Muscles, terres Rheumatism and Neuralgia, t cares Rheumatism and Neuralgia, t cares Nervens Shocks, t is invatuable in Paralysis, t cures Inflammation of the Liver, tremoves Nervons Pains, t cares Spinal Weakness, t is Grateful and Southing. is Grateful and Soothing.
cures Enilepsy or Fits.
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COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER agents, viz., Electricity and Medical Gums and mily justifies the claim, and entities this ir rank foremost among all curative compour external Aches and Pains and Chronic Ailme

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Professor Lander Brunton, M.D., F.R.S.,
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surpasses them in efficacy."
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Every senulus bottle bears the name of Terapol-

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After an attack of Paralysis, persons are

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. It cleanses without weakening, thus enabling the sick man to regain his strength. Ask your physician, and he will recommend its use, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DEMOCRATS&CONSERVATIVES

RALLY!

A PPOINTMENTS for Democratic and Conserva-tive speakers, at all of which places the nom-lines will be present and also address the people: ON THE BLUFF. FRIDAY, July 19th-Night-Hon. H. C. Young.

FIRST WARD. SATURDAY, July 20th—Night—Corner Jackson and Main—Gen. James R. Chalmers, Col. Geo, Gantt, Hon. George B. Peters, Gen. L. B. Horrigan. COLLIERVILLE. SATURDAY, July 20th—Grand Rally—Hon. H. C. Young, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Judge Robert Hutch-inson, Gen. Geor. e W. Gordon.

By order Executive Board. W. L. CLAPP, Chairman. S. J. CAMP, Secretary. BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL.

BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Por young men and boys. Session begins September 15th. For catalogues containing information, address WILLIAM R. ABBOT. Principal, Bellevue, P. O. Refer to Gen. J. R. Williams.

OFFICIAL. Shelby County National Ticket. Sheriff-J. W. Anderson.

Chancellor-C. Kortrecht. Judge of Circuit Court-J. O. Pierce. Jud, e of Criminal Court-P. T. Scruggs. Judge of Probate Court - T. D. Eldridge. Clerk of Circuit Court-J. Uhl. Clerk of Criminal Court-A. J. Vaughan. Clerk of County Court-O. Dwyer, Clerk of Bartlett Court-T. B. Crenshaw. Attorney-General Criminal Court-G. P. M. Turner. Attorney-General Bartlett Court-W. J. Duval.

Election Thursday, first day of August. By order NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ELMO LODGE.

County Trustee-G. B. Fleece.

Register-F. Hunt.

Lake Eime, via St. Paul, Minnesota (twelve miles from St Paul, on the Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Bailroad; five trains daily each way). This charming summer resort is now completed. Building, Furniture, etc., ARE ENTIRELY NEW, and ready for guests. It is located in a beautiful and reletivescens suct and the ARE ENTIRELY NEW, and ready for guests. It is tocated in a beautiful and picturesque spot, and the
climate is the most healthful and bracing in America. The Attractions are fine, sall and row-bosts,
plenty of game, fish, billiards, bowling-alleys, outdoor gymnasium, swings, croquet, archery, lawntennis, baths, music, etc. Terms. \$2.50 per day.

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late German National Bank, Memphis.